



Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

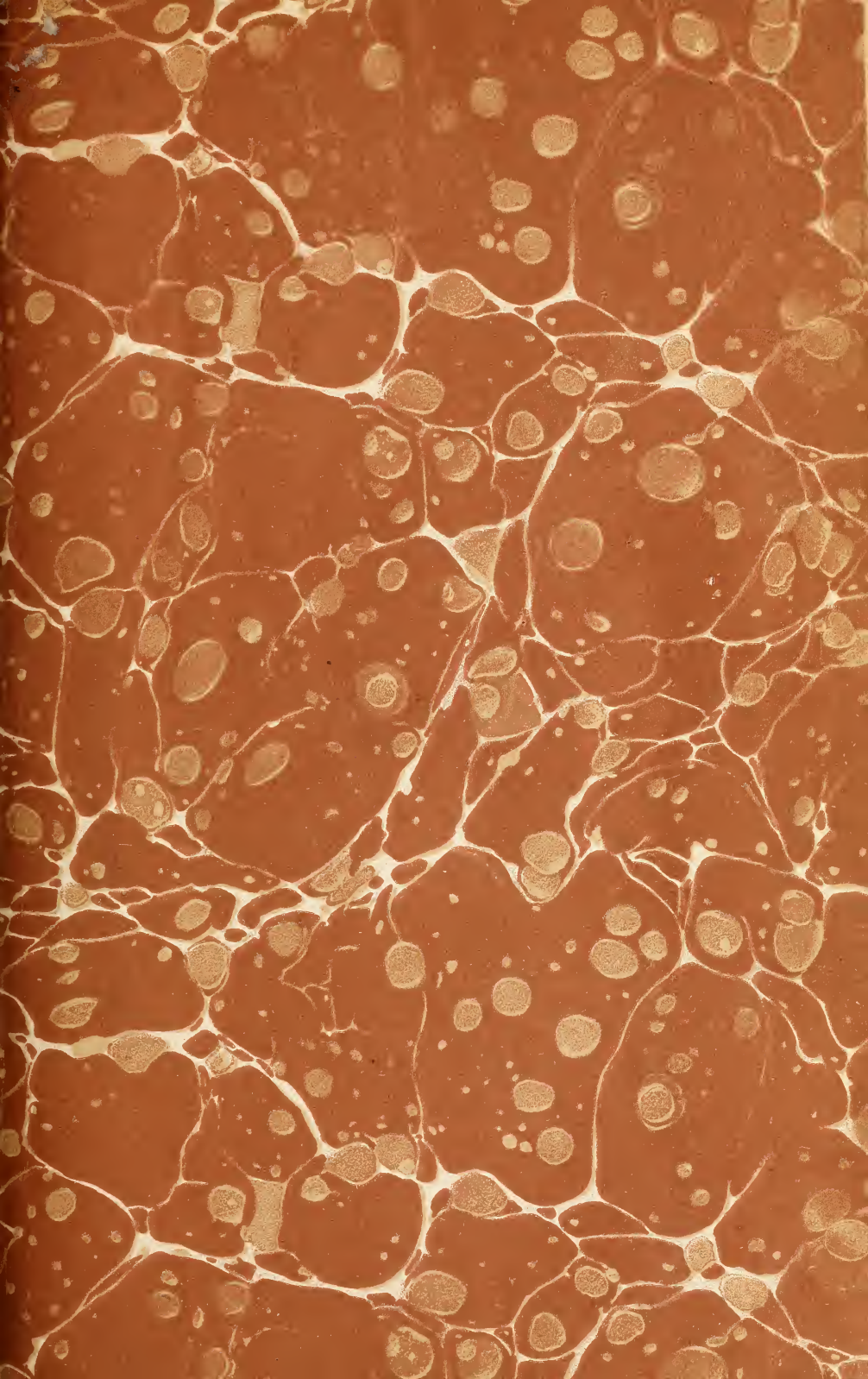
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
LIBRARY



BOOK NUMBER

738040

1
445241
no. 1-80
1907-1913



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY,
A. D. MELVIN, CHIEF OF BUREAU.

SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 15, 1913.

[This publication is designed to disseminate information and instructions to persons in the service of the Bureau of Animal Industry, to proprietors of establishments at which the Federal meat inspection is conducted, and to officials and other persons whose duties or business render it necessary for them to have such information. A supply will be sent to each official in charge of a station or branch of the bureau service, who should promptly distribute copies to members of his force. A file should be kept at each station for reference.]

CHANGES IN DIRECTORY.

The following changes have been made since those indicated in Service Announcements of September 15, 1913:

Meat Inspection Inaugurated.

- 2-AD. Armour & Co., 421 Canal Street, Stamford, Conn.
- * 158. Morristown Packing Co., Morristown, Tenn.
- 800. The Misses Gregory, 30½ Lafayette Street, Newark, N. J.
- 885. Interstate Cotton Oil Refining Co., Sherman, Tex.
- 889. Charles Vahsen, 359 Willett Avenue, Port Chester, N. Y.

Meat Inspection Discontinued.

- 20-F. The Sulzberger & Sons Co. of America, Trenton, N. J.
- * 85. Coffin-Fletcher Packing Co., 526 West Ray Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
- 163. Hip Chung Wing Co., 11 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
- * 874. Vogelfanger & Schwartz, 288-294 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 881. Nathan Zimmerman, Jr., 201 State Street, New Haven, Conn.

Changes in Firm Names.

- 409. The Oxola Manufacturing Co., Calverton Road and Seventh Street, Baltimore, Md., instead of J. H. Filbert.
- 587. Olathe Packing Co., 132-134 Cherry Street, Olathe, Kans., instead of Hershey & McCoy.
- * 587-A. Olathe Packing Co., Olathe, Kans., instead of Hershey & McCoy.

* Conducts slaughtering.

Change in Firm Address.

883. Wm. J. O'Mara Co., 94 Barclay Street, New York, N. Y., instead of 141 West Street.

Stations Added.

Port Chester, N. Y. (substation of New York, N. Y.).

Stamford, Conn. (substation of New York, N. Y.).

Changes of Addresses of Officials in Charge.

Dr. R. H. Treacy, 249 Federal Building, Bismarck, N. Dak., instead of 222 Main Street.

Dr. F. E. Murray, 326 Federal Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, instead of 824 McIntyre Building.

Name Removed from Address List.

Dr. W. O. McHugh, Youngstown, Ohio.

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING MEAT INSPECTION.

Inspection, etc., of Meats and Meat Food Products Offered for Importation.

Under the provisions of section 545 of the tariff act, approved October 3, 1913, and department regulations, B. A. I. Order 202, effective October 4, 1913, certain conditions are imposed with reference to meat and meat food products of cattle, sheep, swine, and goats which are offered for importation, and those which are admitted into the United States. The regulations provide that hereafter (except as provided in regulation 9) all meat and meat food products shall be accompanied by prescribed foreign certificates, shall be inspected and passed by inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry and be so marked as a condition for admission into the United States. This inspection and marking may be accomplished at the port, or at some other place in the United States agreed upon by the parties interested.

When such meat and meat food products are accompanied by proper foreign certification, and pass the department inspection required, they shall be marked as specified in the regulations. Carcasses and quarters should be marked with the rubber brand "U. S. inspected and passed," with the additional letters showing the port of entry or the bureau force to which the inspector belongs. The number of such marks desired by the consignee may be applied to each.

Packages should be marked by labels or stickers as specified in the regulations. It should be noted that under certain conditions each can, pot, tin, or package shall have affixed thereto a label or sticker bearing the legend "U. S. inspected and passed" and the true name of the product. In addition to the above wording, such labels and stickers should also bear additional letters showing the port of entry or an abbreviation thereof or the bureau force to which the inspector belongs: for instance, canned corned beef duly admitted at the port of New York would be labeled "U. S. inspected and passed, corned beef, N. Y.," while corned beef offered for importation at the port of New York and forwarded to Cortland, N. Y., for inspection would be marked "U. S. inspected and passed, corned beef, Cort." (The letters "Cort." refer to the force to which the inspector who inspected and passed the product is attached.)

When the bureau inspector who passes upon meat or meat food product offered for importation has finished the inspection which is required for ad-

mission to the United States he should immediately report in detail the results of his inspection to the Treasury official. If any of the consignment is condemned all facts connected therewith should be included in his report to the Treasury official, who should also be requested to refuse admission of such condemned product, and direct that the same be exported by the consignee within 30 days. If such condemned product is not exported within the time specified the bureau inspector shall supervise the destruction thereof for food purposes.

Imported meat and meat food products which have been duly inspected and passed and so marked and admitted into the United States may enter official establishments under the same provisions as apply to domestic meats which have received Federal inspection. Imported meat and meat-food products in containers such as cans, tins, pots, or similar packages shall not be forwarded from an official establishment until each container shall have affixed thereto a label bearing the legend "U. S. inspected and passed by Department of Agriculture" and the establishment number. The labels affixed to such containers shall bear no false or misleading design or statement. It will therefore not be permissible for such products to be labeled showing inspection under the act of Congress of June 30, 1906.

Until receipt of new forms which are being prepared inspectors will report by letter to the Washington office each inspection made of meat or meat food products offered for importation, stating the number of carcasses or quarters of each species and the weight of each kind, the kinds and weights of the meat-food products, the country of origin, the countries through which shipment was made, and the name of the foreign official or officials who signed the certificate or certificates. If any meat or meat food product is condemned upon such inspection for admission to the United States a statement should be made as to the kinds and weights of the products condemned, the cause of condemnation, and the particulars covering the disposition thereof. The report for each inspection should also include the estimated cost to the bureau.

Foreign Inspectors Authorized to Certify to Meats for Importation.

Referring to B. A. I. Order 202, the following additions are made to the list of foreign veterinarians and official meat inspectors who are authorized to certify to meat and meat-food products for importation into the United States:

- R. Philipson, London, England.
- Dr. J. Summer, Liverpool, England.
- Dr. Alex Sommer, Himberg by Wien, Austria.
- Dr. Michelangelo Mayer, Fossacesia, Italy.

Cooperation with State and Other Officials.

The bureau desires to cooperate as closely as possible with State and other officials in matters pertaining to meat inspection. Inspectors in charge are directed to confer with such officials at their stations and inform them of the Federal meat-inspection service, what the bureau is accomplishing in that particular locality, and in turn ascertain what is being done by the local officials. Such conferences should be had from time to time, as may be practicable and mutually agreeable, with a view of each being helpful to the other in handling problems where assistance is required for the good of the service, and particularly for the purpose of preventing the use of unfit meat and meat-food products for food purposes.

If it is proposed to adopt a definite cooperative arrangement, the details should be submitted to the Washington office for approval.

Local Meat Inspection.

Referring to the item entitled "Local meat inspection," in Service Announcements for September 15, 1911, page 65. inspectors in charge are requested to render reports again concerning the provisions made by municipal authorities at their stations for local meat inspection, in order that the bureau's records may be brought up to date. These reports should show the number of men engaged in the local meat-inspection work, their qualifications, the number of establishments inspected, and approximate cost of the work. Where possible, copies of ordinances or regulations enacted since the last report should be submitted.

Electric and Hot-Iron Brands for Livers and Hearts.

As the electric and hot-iron brands have proven to be the most satisfactory means for marking livers and hearts, such brands will be required to be furnished by official establishments for this purpose. A reasonable time will be allowed to procure brands of this character, and in the meantime the bureau brands and ink should be used as heretofore.

Marking Calf Carcasses.

Inspectors in charge are requested to see that calf carcasses are so branded that when they are quartered the marks of Federal inspection will appear on each quarter. It is not required that the marks of inspection shall be placed on any particular spot, this being left to the judgment of the inspector in charge.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION, AUGUST, 1913.

Station.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
Chicago.....	120,235	15,340	386,564	1,046	463,226
Kansas City.....	105,348	16,836	98,396	1,188	169,786
National Stock Yards.....	42,086	12,511	77,547	440	86,329
South Omaha.....	30,127	2,689	147,485	74	153,928
South St. Joseph.....	23,841	2,130	44,310	138,203
All other establishments.....	260,444	99,786	489,138	604	1,236,861
Total.....	582,081	149,292	1,243,440	3,352	2,268,333

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF LAWS.

Quarantine Law.

The following results of prosecutions for violations of the live-stock quarantine law have been reported to the bureau during the period from September 11, 1913, to October 10, 1913:

Number of cases.	Defendant.	Nature of violation.	Fine.
1	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co.	Interstate shipment of cattle infested with Texas fever ticks.	\$100.00
1do.....	Interstate shipment of sheep affected with scabies.	100.00

Twenty-eight-Hour Law.

The following results of prosecutions for violations of the 28-hour law have been reported to the bureau during the period from September 11, 1913, to October 10, 1913, inclusive:

Number of cases.	Defendant.	Fine.
2	Northern Pacific Ry. Co.....	\$336.69
1	Minnesota Transfer Ry. Co.....	116.42
4	Boston & Maine R. R. Co.....	400.00

SUBSTANCES PERMITTED FOR OFFICIAL DIPPING OF SHEEP.

The use of the following-named substances is permitted by the department in the official dipping of sheep for scabies:

"*Cresone*," a coal-tar creosote dip, manufactured for the Saltonic Co., Lincoln, Nebr. Dilution permitted, 1 gallon to not more than 53 gallons of water.

"*Creola Sheep Dip*," a coal-tar creosote dip, manufactured for the Chemo Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Dilution permitted, 1 gallon to not more than 70 gallons of water.

"*Naccol*," a coal-tar creosote dip, manufactured by Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Dilution permitted, 1 gallon to not more than 62 gallons of water.

"*Sheep Dip A*," a coal-tar creosote dip. The name of the manufacturer of this dip has been changed from the Twin City Drug Mills, Minneapolis, Minn., to McLaughlin Gormley King Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Dilution permitted, 1 gallon to not more than 69 gallons of water.

INSPECTION AND TESTING OF ANIMALS FOR CANADA.

Disposal of Duplicate Copies of Q. D. Form 20.

Since instructions were given in Service Announcements for July 15, 1913, page 68, concerning issuance of Q. D. Form 20 in duplicate, numerous inquiries have been received by the bureau regarding the handling of the duplicate copy. In case the inspector in charge can determine from the registered veterinarian who has applied the test or from the shipper or his agent the port of entry through which the animals are to enter Canada, the duplicate copy should be mailed to the "Veterinary Inspector, Canadian Department of Agriculture," at such port. If, however, the port through which the animals are to enter can not be determined, there will be no objection to returning the duplicate to the registered veterinarian who applied the test or to delivering it to the owner or the man accompanying the horse stock with instructions to hand it to the Canadian officials at the border.

Copying or indelible pencil should be used in making out the original Form 20, while a carbon paper of such quality as to secure a clear copy must be used for the duplicate.

Tuberculin-Test Agreement.

Inspectors having use for Q. D. Form 32 or 32-a (agreement for the tuberculin test) will please make request for a supply of new issue, Q. D. Form 32, and destroy those now in their possession.

Changes in List of Veterinarians.

The following changes have been made in the list of practicing veterinarians registered by the bureau and authorized to inspect and test with mallein horses, mules, and asses intended for export to Canada :

Names added to list.

Dr. V. J. Robinson, Atlantic, Iowa.

Dr. M. R. Steffen, Brillion, Wis.

Change of address.

Dr. James Hart, from McCook, Nebr., to Lexington, Nebr.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE FROM GREAT BRITAIN NOW PERMITTED.

Owing to the fact that many importers of pedigreed British cattle, sheep, and swine are unaware that the prohibition against the importation of ruminants and swine from Great Britain, on the ground of the presence of foot-and-mouth disease in those countries, has been removed, the British ambassador, through the State Department, has requested the Secretary of Agriculture to make wide public announcement that the disease has been eradicated and that importations to the United States are now permitted.

The United States Department of Agriculture, in order to prevent the introduction of this and other diseases from abroad, has been exercising a very watchful supervision over all importations of live cattle from foreign countries. On June 25, 1912, as the result of a cablegram advising of a fresh outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Cumberland, England, and later cablegrams advising of the detection of foot-and-mouth disease in the Liverpool market and among Irish cattle from Swords, Dublin, and later reports during June, July, and December, 1912, as to the presence of this disease, the department discontinued the issuance of permits and canceled outstanding permits, and continued to refuse to permit importations throughout the year 1912. On January 18, 1913, the issuance of permits for cattle from the Channel Islands, where there had been no case of foot-and-mouth disease, with transshipment at Southampton subject to the supervision of the United States inspector, was resumed. On March 5, 1913, the issuance of permits was extended to England, Scotland, and Wales, but the refusal to allow the importation of cattle from Ireland was continued. On May 9, 1913, on advice from the United States Government's veterinary representative in Great Britain that he considered it safe to permit the shipment of Irish cattle, in view of the fact that the same were detained for inspection by an official of the board of agriculture and fisheries at the English port of landing in Great Britain, the issuance of permits for Irish cattle was resumed. The importation of Irish cattle, therefore, is permitted, provided they are shipped by way of an English port.

LAUNDRY CHARGES.

The privilege of claiming reimbursement for laundry expense incurred at official headquarters at termination of a trip, as provided in paragraph 9 (o) of the fiscal regulations, only contemplates the laundering of extra linen taken away clean and soiled during the trip and then laundered at the termination of each trip. This privilege is only intended for employees who are required occasionally to make long and hurried trips to places in none of which they

stay for a sufficient length of time to have their linen laundered. Employees who travel in and out from their official headquarters every two or three days for short trips are not entitled to this privilege.

An accumulated charge for laundry, covering several trips, can not be allowed. A separate itemized laundry ticket, bill, or subvoucher must be submitted for the linen soiled on each trip and laundered at the termination thereof, and the inclusive dates covered by each charge should be indicated in the account (as, for instance, "Laundry, October 4-15, \$1.10").

Charges for laundry when the apparel is part of and included in the family wash can not be allowed.

It must be clearly understood that a laundry charge contemplates reimbursement for expenses actually incurred by the claimant; in no case should it be regarded as an allowance to be claimed whether expended or not.

NEW PROJECT SYMBOL FOR IMPORTED MEATS AND MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS.

All expenses incurred in connection with the examination of meats and meat food products imported from foreign countries, as contemplated by B. A. I. Order 202 should be segregated in the T-15 and other expense reports, and shown as Project 2-E-12. This will include salaries as well as travel and miscellaneous expenses.

MEMORANDUM TO ACCOMPANY PAY ROLLS.

In order that the salaries of employees may be properly distributed in the cost-keeping records of the bureau, as the rolls are passed for payment, it is desired that a memorandum be forwarded with each pay roll, showing the amount to be charged to each of the various projects involved. In case the salary of an employee is stated on a Form 3 voucher, memorandum will not be required, as the project involved may be indicated on the face of the voucher.

A special form for this purpose has been prepared and all stations will be furnished with a supply in time for use when preparing pay rolls for October and subsequent months.

BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1914.

The following is a list of the bureau appropriations for the current fiscal year, showing subheads and abbreviations. In preparing T-15, T-31, or other expense reports, the names of appropriations may be abbreviated as indicated.

Names of appropriations.	Abbreviations.
Meat Inspection, Bureau of Animal Industry, 1914.....	M. I., or Meat Insp.
Cooperative Experiments in Animal Feeding and Breeding, 1914.....	A. F. & B.
General Expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, 1914—	
Inspection and Quarantine.....	I. & Q., or Insp. & Quar.
Eradicating Cattle Ticks.....	E. C. T.
Dairy Industry.....	Dairy, or Dairy Ind.
Animal Husbandry.....	An. Hus.
Diseases of Animals.....	Dis. An.
Administrative Expenses.....	Admin.
Control of Viruses, Serums, and Toxins.....	V. S. & T., or Viruses.
Construction of Buildings at Bethesda and Beltsville.....	Constr.
Demonstrating Method of Preventing and Eradicating Hog Cholera.....	Hog Cholera.
Feeding and Breeding Ostriches.....	Ostriches.
Salaries, Department of Agriculture, 1914.....	Statutory, or Stat'y.

FORM OF ADDRESS FOR LETTERS TO THE WASHINGTON OFFICE.

The attention of employees is called to printed instructions on the upper right-hand corner of official letterheads used by the Washington office which reads as follows: "Address reply to Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry and refer to——." Employees in communicating with the Washington office are directed to observe these instructions and not to address mail to individuals.

TYPEWRITER RIBBONS.

It is noted that some of the field stations and traveling men are using other than black or blue ribbons and ink rolls on their typewriters. It is desired that the use of purple, green, etc., ribbons and ink rolls be discontinued, and that only black record or black-copying-blue ribbons and rolls be used.

ECONOMY IN ORDERING SUPPLIES.

In order to avoid waste or the undue accumulation of supplies at stations it is desired that inspectors and others in charge investigate their present stocks and immediately return to the Washington office all obsolete forms and superfluous supplies.

As far as possible employees in the field not assigned to some station, but reporting directly to the Washington office, should order supplies on Form P-1, giving the address to which the same should be sent, and should not include their requests in letters to the bureau.

It is further desired that hereafter requisitions be submitted on the first of each month for sufficient supplies to last a month, and that requisitions be submitted during the month *only in an emergency* or when the articles required are out of the ordinary. When requisitions are made for nonexpendable supplies, either as an addition or a replacement, the need for the same should be explained in detail.

While it is the intention to furnish all necessary supplies, inspectors and others in charge should more carefully supervise requisitions. Sufficient stock is maintained in the Washington storeroom to fill orders on short notice.

ROLLER TOWELS TO BE DISCONTINUED.

The following Executive order has been issued by the President under date of September 30, 1913:

"It is hereby ordered, in the interest of public health, that the use of roller towels and other towels intended for use by more than one person, be discontinued in the public buildings of the United States."

Stations supplied with roller towels should immediately advise this office as to the number they have on hand and the number of hand or individual towels they will require in their stead. Just as soon as possible a supply of small towels will be sent and the roller towels should be returned to the Washington office.

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER TO CROP CORRESPONDENTS.

The department has inaugurated a "Weekly News Letter to Crop Correspondents," with the idea of developing a quick and effective means of communication with producers in localized territories. It is the intention that the News Letter shall contain an interesting and effective summary of the most important discoveries and recommendations of the department. Inspectors and others in charge whose names appear in the bureau directory have been listed to receive this News Letter, with the understanding that such employees located in a region where there is a crop correspondent will not divulge the contents to newspapers, etc., leaving the dissemination of such information to the crop correspondent. However, if there is no crop correspondent in the vicinity, the information contained in the News Letter may be given to producers and to the local weekly press.

The bureau desires to furnish the News Letter also to members of its field force who may be located at points where there are no inspectors in charge. It is desired to mail copies directly to such employees having a fixed station, but in the case of those whose addresses change frequently it will be preferable to send copies through the inspector in charge of the force. The inspectors in charge of field forces are therefore requested to furnish the addresses of employees having fixed stations who can use the News Letter to advantage, and also to state the number of copies that should be sent to the inspector in charge for distribution to employees whose addresses are subject to frequent change.

NEW PLAN FOR PUBLICATIONS.

Under the new plan of publication work of the department the bureau series of bulletins and circulars heretofore issued have been discontinued. Scientific and technical matter of the character heretofore published in them will hereafter appear in the new "Journal of Agricultural Research," while the popular and semitechnical matter will be printed in a new departmental series of bulletins beginning with No. 1.

Bulletins contributed to the new series by the Bureau of Animal Industry, also separate reprints of articles contributed by this bureau to the Journal of Agricultural Research, will be distributed in the same manner that bulletins and circulars of the bureau have been heretofore distributed. The complete Journal, however, will not be furnished free to individuals, but will be distributed without charge only to certain libraries, educational institutions, etc. The Journal may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at a price fixed by him. The price of the first number, for October, 1913, is 15 cents.

PUBLICATIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

Department Bulletin 1. Medical Milk Commissions and Certified Milk. By Ernest Kelly, in charge of market milk investigations, Dairy Division. Pp. 38. pls. 3.

Circular 214. Measles in Cattle. By B. H. Ransom, chief of the Zoological Division. Pp. 101-117, pls. 7, figs. 2. (Reprint from the Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry.)

Circular 216. Infectious Abortion of Cattle and the Occurrence of Its Bacterium in Milk. I. Introductory Statement, by A. D. Melvin. II. The Bacillus

of Infectious Abortion Found in Milk, by E. C. Schroeder and W. E. Cotton.
III. Infectious Abortion of Cattle, by John R. Mohler and Jacob Traum. Pp. 137-183, pls. 6. (Reprint from the Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry.)

Amendment 1 to B. A. I. Order 199. To prevent the Spread of Splenetic Fever in Cattle. Amendment regarding the return of cattle of the nonquarantined area that are exhibited at the Alabama State Fair at Birmingham, Ala., October 9 to 18, 1913.

B. A. I. Order 200. Special Order Modifying the Tuberculin-Test Requirement for Canadian Cattle Imported Temporarily for Exhibition Purposes at the fair to be held at Calais, Me.

B. A. I. Order 201. Special Order Modifying the Tuberculin-Test Requirement for Canadian Cattle Imported Temporarily for Exhibition Purposes at the National Dairy Show, Chicago, Ill.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

Chief: A. D. MELVIN.

Assistant Chief: A. M. FARRINGTON.

Chief Clerk: CHARLES C. CARROLL.

Animal Husbandry Division: GEORGE M. ROMMEL, chief.

Biochemic Division: M. DORSET, chief.

Dairy Division: B. H. RAWL, chief.

Field Inspection Division: R. A. RAMSAY, chief.

Meat Inspection Division: R. P. STEDDOM, chief.

Pathological Division: JOHN R. MOHLER, chief.

Quarantine Division: RICHARD W. HICKMAN, chief.

Zoological Division: B. H. RANSOM, chief.

Experiment Station: E. C. SCHROEDER, superintendent.

Editor: JAMES M. PICKENS.

Office of Accounts: E. J. NEWMYER, in charge.

Appointment Section: IRVING W. PEW, in charge.

 CONTENTS.

	Page.
Changes in directory-----	87
Instructions concerning meat inspection :	
Inspection, etc., of meats and meat food products offered for importation-----	88
Foreign inspectors authorized to certify to meats for importation--	89
Cooperation with State and other officials-----	89
Local meat inspection-----	90
Electric and hot iron brands for livers and hearts-----	90
Marking calf carcasses-----	90
Animals slaughtered under Federal meat inspection, August, 1913-----	90
Convictions for violations of laws-----	90
Substances permitted for official dipping of sheep-----	91
Inspection and testing of animals for Canada :	
Disposal of duplicate copies of Q. D. Form 20-----	91
Tuberculin test agreement-----	91
Changes in list of veterinarians-----	92
Importation of cattle from Great Britain now permitted-----	92
Laundry charges-----	92
New project symbol for imported meats and meat food products-----	93
Memorandum to accompany pay rolls-----	93
Bureau appropriations for fiscal year 1914-----	93
Form of address for letters to the Washington office-----	94
Typewriter ribbons-----	94
Economy in ordering supplies-----	94
Roller towels to be discontinued-----	94
Weekly news letter to crop correspondents-----	95
New plan for publications-----	95
Publications in September-----	95
Organization of the Bureau of Animal Industry-----	97

Approved :

D. F. HOUSTON,

Secretary of Agriculture.



